

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.
811 Cincinnati, February 19—

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1817,

Is just published and for sale at this Office,
by the gross, dozen, or single.
Orders from a distance will be strictly at-
tended to.

Medical Lectures.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered in
the town of Lexington, during the ap-
proaching season, upon the following sub-
jects, to wit:

- On the theory and practice of Medicine—
By Doctor James Overton.
 - On Anatomy and Surgery—By Doctor B. W.
Dudley.
 - On Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and
Children—By Dr. W. H. Richardson.
 - On Chemistry—By Dr. James Blythe.
- The Lectures will be commenced on the
foregoing branches, on the 2d Monday of No-
vember next 41—

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing,)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his
DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday
the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house,
corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he
proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its va-
rious branches, with a variety of new and fashionable
cotillions.
Persons desirous of being instructed are requested
to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill-
street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.
An Evening School will be opened for a limited
number of young gentlemen on an immediate ap-
plication—his time would not permit him otherwise
to attend.
Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be estab-
lished as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.
October 7. 41

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those in-
debted to the firm are requested to come forward
and pay their respective balances; and those hav-
ing demands against them, to bring forward their
accounts for settlement.
JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816. 34—

The business of the above concern will here-
after be carried on by the subscriber.
JOHN FRY.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establish-
ment are happy in announcing to the pub-
lic that their Buildings are completed and their
Machinery in full operation.
They are ready to receive orders for all kinds
and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASH-
MEREES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS,
BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FEL-
TINGS for paper makers, BILLIARD CLOTHS
&c.—Also every description of PRINTING,
WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE
BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING
PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and
BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any
description or to imitate any colour and qual-
ity at short notice.
Having spared no labour or expense in pro-
curing the best Machinery and Workmen in
this country and from Europe the proprietors
are confident that every article of their man-
ufacture shall be equal in quality to any im-
ported from Europe or manufactured in the United
States.
In consequence of their having on hand a
large stock of wool, the proprietors do not
wish to receive more at present, but will want
all they can obtain in a few months, for which
they will give the highest prices paid in any
part of America. They will however at all
times exchange the goods of their Manufactory
for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling
stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will
please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D.
RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below
Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner
of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the
whole containing 200 feet front on Water
street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street;
this ground will be so divided as to make
Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more
agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger
lots.
One-third of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand—the balance, a liberal
credit will be given of one, two and three
years. The title is unquestionable, the situa-
tion on one of the most improving streets in
Lexington.—Apply to
WILLIAM MACLEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816 26-4f

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit
a continuance of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house, particularly by
travellers.
ABEZ VIGGS.
August 5, 1816. 33—

NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce
for some time past—such as Sensaws, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.
May 10, 1816 20-4f

ALEXA. DER PARKER & SON,

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition
to their former assortment, and now opening at
their Store on Main street, opposite the Court
House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF French, British & India Goods,

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on
the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816. 24-4f

Wool Carding

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
derson's, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1816.

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Throshles of 108
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Ro-
tating frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 8
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
Young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS STEDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-4f

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-4f

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate
MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves,
also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a
strain equal to any in the state. They will all
be sold reasonable for cash.
June 28, 1816. Inquire of the Printer. 27-4f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17—

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queens, Wines & Young Hyson }
Glass } Also & }
China } Brandy } Imperial }

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of
**French, India and British
GOODS,**

In addition to his former assortment which
will render it complete. Prompt payments
being made for the same, he will be enabled
to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices
for cash.
Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.
Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
35-4f August 1816.

TAKEN UP by Philip Smith, in Jessamine
County, near Mount-pleasant Meeting-
house, a ROAN MARE, 12 years old, the
near hind foot white, a small star in her forehead,
about 14 hands high, no brand perceivable.
Appraised to 12 dollars. Given under
my hand this 9th day of August, 1816.
JAMES DUNN, J. P.

A Copy. Test,
S. H. WOODSON, Clerk. 43—

TAKEN UP by Andrew Noyce, in Woodford
County, near Buckley's Ferry, a SORREL
MARE, (in years old, 14 hands high, branded on
the near shoulder 2, with a star in her forehead,
and some scars in the left flank. Appraised to \$5 1/2,
by John Edwards and Seth Ramsay, this 22d July,
1816.
RICHARD FOX, J. P.

A copy. Attest.
PHILIP SWIGERT, d. c. w. c. c. 41-4

The following Circular from a respectable house at
New-Orleans, was politely handed to us by a gen-
tleman of this town, to whom it was addressed.

Reporter

"New-Orleans, Oct. 9
"The season approaches, and the arrival
of the various products of this and the west-
ern states will cause a revival of commerce
in our city. We embrace the opportunity of
giving a general view of our market, in hopes
it may prove interesting.

The rigid system of retrenchment pursued
by the Banks in order to resume specie pay-
ments, has materially affected the price of
merchandise, foreign and domestic; the opera-
tion too of the National Bank by enhancing
the value of per money will prevent any rise,
if it does not reduce prices.

SUGAR.

We have seldom seen the crops wear a more
promising appearance; it is supposed the mar-
ket will open at 9 a 10 cents. The present
price for old is 15 a 16 cents.

COTTON.

The few bales of the new crop that have ar-
rived went off at 28 a 29 cents. We think that
not more than 25 a 24 cents can be safely cal-
culated on.

Of good brands, fresh, is 12 a 13 dollars per
barrel, for consumption of the city. It can
not maintain that price when any quantity ar-
rives, as no one would purchase for exporta-
tion at such high rates. We consider 6 a 7 a
fair estimate.

TOBACCO.

Of this article there appears every prospect
of an abundant supply—the co-operating with
the small demand and low prices in Europe,
will depress it here. It is now dull at 14 a
15 cents, and it is probable the average price
will not exceed 7 a 8 cents.

POKE.

Has been in good demand, prime having
brought 17 a 18 dollars per barrel. We think
12 a 13 dollars may be quoted as an average.
It should be well put up.

BEEF.

Also, ought to be put up with care; owing
to inattention in this point that from Kentucky
has not been much esteemed; however \$9
may be considered fair rate.

HAMS AND BACON.

There is not much demand for. Brisk sales
may be expected in a few weeks; we think
12 cents may be obtained for the first and 6
cents for the latter.

LARD.

Is now worth 18 a 23 cents; 12 cents may
always be calculated on for good.

TALLOW.

Scarce at 20 a 25 cents. This article hav-
ing fallen in the Atlantic states, it will un-
doubtedly become low here.

WHISKEY.

There are large parcels now on hand; it is
extremely dull at 64 cents, and no present
prospect of a rise.

YARNS.

Are extremely dull at 8 a 9 cents; we see
no prospect of an immediate increase either
of price or demand.

BEES WAX.

This article if it could be brought to mar-
ket so as to be sold for 20 cents, would always
meet ready sale.

DEER, BEAVER, BEAR, & OTTER SKINS,
Are usually in good demand, and sell read-
ily at fair prices. Deer skins are much
sought for; shaved 32 a 34 cents; in hair 23
a 25 cents may be quoted as fair rates.

ENGLISH and their manufactured GOODS
are plenty and handsome assortments can now
be procured on liberal terms.

Exchange.

Ohio paper	10 per cent under par
Kentucky	5 do do
Baltimore	4 do do
Philadelphia	2 do do
New York	4 do do
Boston	8 do do

IRISH ELOQUENCE.

Speech of the Honorable PATRICK, at an aggregate
meeting in Dublin, May 19, 1816.

As an Irishman, I feel my liberties interwoven,
and the fondest affections of my heart, as
it were, enlivened with those of my Catholic
countrymen, and as a protestant, convinced
of the purity of my own faith, why should I
not rather make converts to it by reason than
by force, or fraud, or bribery? No: I surren-
der here the accidental contingencies of my
birth, and spurn with a proud contempt, all
the odious, cruel, and degrading advantages
with which an illiberal monopoly would in-
vest me. I will not condescend to receive
any civil donation for my duty to God: not
will I step with a blasphemous intrusion be-
tween man and his Maker. I look on it as a
criminal and accursed sacrifice, to rob even
a beggar of the motive for his devotion, and
I consider it an insult to my creed to offer me
a civil boon for its profession. The hope of
temporal preferment is but a bad prop to the
interest of eternity: The bill passing as it is
proposed, will, in my mind, strike a vital
blow—not at this sect nor at that sect—but at
the very heart of christianity itself.—For I
hold it an axiom, that the incestuous connex-
ion between your church and the state which
it is intended to establish, would do more
mischief to the cause of Christ, than all the
infidelity since the crucifixion. The sublime
Disposer of the christian creed never meant
it to be the channel of a courtly influence, or
the source of a corrupt ascendancy. He sent
it among us to heal, not to irritate—to associ-
ate, not to seclude—to collect together like
the Baptismal dove, every creed and every
clime and color in the universe, beneath the
spotless wing of its protection. This union
of church and state only converts good christi-
ans into bad statesmen, and political knaves
into pretended christians. It is at least but
a foul and adulterous connexion, polluting
the purity of Heaven with the abominations
of earth, and hanging the profaneness of a
political party around the cross of an insulted
Saviour. Not all the splendid deisms of Hous-
sea—not all the infidel rhapsody of Voltaire—
not all the stubborn impiety of Paine—not
all the blood-converted blasphemy of Ma-
homet—

Aimed at the gospel grace so vile a blow,
Or proved so deadly and so damn'd a foe.
As he who washed the thorny garland's gore.
Daring to gild a wreath the Saviour wore!

Religion, holy religion—ought not, in the

words of its founder, to be "led into tempta-
tion;" the hand that holds her chalice should
be pure—the priests of her temple should be
spotless as the vestments of their ministry;
rank only degrades—wealth only impurifies—
ornaments only disfigure her. Her sacred
porch becomes the more sublime from its sim-
plicity, and should be seated on an eminence
inaccessible to human passions. I would have
her pure unpensioned, unstipendiary; I would
have her, in a word, like the bow of the firm-
ament—her summit should be the sky—her
boundaries the horizon, but the only color that
adorned her should be caught from the tear of
earth as it exhaled and glowed, and glittered
in the sunbeams of the Heavens! Such is my
idea of what religion ought to be. What
would this bill make it? a mendicant of the
castle—a menial of the levee—its mantle the
red cloak, its liturgy, the pension list—its gos-
pel, the will of the minister! Methinks I see
the stabled and fattened victim of its creation,
cringing with a brute suppliance, through the
venal mob of ministerial flatterers—crouching
to the ephemeral idol of the day, and like the
devoted sacrifice of ancient heathenism, even
soliciting the gaudy garland that dooms him
to the altar, and decorates him to death! I
will read to you the opinions of a celebrated
Irishman on the suggestion, in his day, of a
bill similar to that proposed for our oppres-
sion—he was a man who added to the pride,
not merely of his country, but of his species—
a man who robbed the very soul of inspira-
tion in the splendors of a pure and overpow-
ering eloquence—I allude to Edmund Burke,
a radiant and venerable name—a name at least
to which the sticklers for establishments can
offer no objection.

"Before I had written this far, (says Mr.
Burke, in his letter on the penal laws) I heard
of a scheme of giving to the castle the patron-
age of the preceding members of the catholic
clergy—At first I could scarcely credit it, for,
I believe it is the first time, that the presenta-
tion of other people's laws has been desired in
my country. Never were the members of one
religious sect fit to appoint the pastors to an-
other. It is a great deal to suppose, that the
present castle would nominate bishops for the
Roman church of Ireland with a religious re-
gard for its welfare. Perhaps they cannot,
perhaps they dare not do it. But suppose
them to be as well inclined as I know I am, to
do the catholics all kinds of justice, I declare
I could not if it were in my power, take that
patronage on myself. I know I ought not to
do it, I belong to another community, and it
would be an intolerable usurpation in me,
were I—"

(Here the Dublin paper
from which this is copied is defaced.) How can
a lord lieutenant form the least judgment of
their merits, so as to discern which of the
popish priests is fit to be a bishop? It cannot
be, the idea is ridiculous. He will hand them
over to lord lieutenants of counties, justices
of the peace and other persons, who for the
purpose of vexing and turning into derision
this miserable people, will pick out the worst
and most obnoxious they can find among the
clergy to govern the rest. Whoever is com-
plained against by his brother will be consid-
ered as persecuted—wherever is censured by
his superior will be looked upon as oppressed—
whoever is careless in his opinions, loose
in his morals, will be called a liberal man,
and will be supposed to have incurred hatred,
because he was not a bigot. Informers, tale-
bearers, perverse and obstinate men, flatter-
ers who turn their backs upon their flock,
and court the protestant gentlemen of the
country, will be the objects of preferment,
and then I no run risk of foretelling, that
whatever order, quiet, and morality you leave
in the country, will be lost.

"Popish clergy, who are not retained by
the most austere subordination, will become a
nuisance, a real public grievance, of the heav-
iest kind, to any country that entertains
them, and instead of the great benefit which
Ireland does, and has long derived from them,
if they are put under bishops who cannot owe
their station to their good opinion, and whom
they cannot respect, that nation will see dis-
orders, of which bad as things are, it has no
idea. I do not say this as thinking the lead-
ing men in Ireland would exercise this trust
worse than others. Not at all! But no man,
or set of men living are fit to administer af-
fairs or regulate the interior economy of a
church to which they are enemies!

Now let me ask you, is it to such characters
as those described by Burke, that you would
delegate the influence imputed to your priest-
hood? Believe me, you would soon see them
transferring their devotion from the cross to
the castle—wearing their sacred vestments
but as a masquerade appendage to their ficti-
tious character, and under the degraded pas-
sion of the Almighty's name seeking admi-
sion to the pleasures of the court and the
spoils of the people! When I say this, I am
bound to add, and I do it from many proud
and pleasing recollections, that I think the im-
pression on the catholic clergy of the present
day would be late and would be delibe—but
it is human nature and rare are the instances,
in which a contract with the court has not
been the commencement of corruption. The
man of God is peculiarly disconnected with it—
it directly violates his special mandate, who
took his birth from the manger, and his disci-
ples from the fishing boat. Judas was the
first who received the money of power and it
ended in the disgrace of his creed, and the
death of his master. If I were a catholic, I
would peculiarly deprecate any interference
with my priesthood. I do not think in every
respect in which one would wish to behold the
delegate of the Almighty that they could be
amended. The catholic clergy in Ireland are
pure examples of the doctrines they promul-
gate—pious in their habits—primitive in their
manners—they have no care but their flock—
no study but their Gospel. It is not in the
gaudy ring of courtly dissipation that you will
find the Murphys and the Frenches, the Blakes,
the Derrys, the Moylands, or the Coppingeres
of the present day—not at the levee or the
lounge, or the election riot, no—you will find
them wherever good is to be done, or evil to
be corrected—rearing their mitres in the van
of misery—consoling the captive, reforming
the convict—enriching the orphan—ornaments
of this world, and emblems of a better—
preaching their God through the practice of
every virtue—monitors at the confessional—
apostles in the pulpit, at the death bed pour-

ing the sacred unction on the agonies of des-
pair. Oh! I would hold him little better than
the Promethean robber, who would turn the
fire of their eternal altar into the impure and
perishable mass of worldly preferment.

But, why this interference with your prin-
ciples of conscience? Why is it that they must
pull down their churches before they will re-
spect your liberties? Why is it, that in days of
peace, they demand securities from a people
which, in the day of danger constitute their
strength? Why? When we were denied ev-
ery reasonable security they wanted. Was it
in 1776, when a cloud of enemies hanging on
our coast saw every heart a shield, and every
hill a fortress? Were they denied securities
in catholic Spain? Were they denied securi-
ties in catholic Portugal? What is their secu-
rity this day in catholic Canada? Oh! Preju-
dice, where is thy reason? Oh! Bigotry, where
is thy bias?—Return, return to us our glori-
ous Wellington, and tell besotted England
what was her security upon the summit of
Barossa!—Arise, martyrs of the Peninsula!
rise, warriors from your "gory bed"—rise,
and vindicate your childless parents.—They
have no protector now, and the government,
in whose support you died, wants some secu-
rity for the allegiance of your fathers! There
is not a catholic family in Ireland that, for the
glory of Great Britain, is not weeping a child,
a parent or a brother, and yet still she cla-
mours for securities! Alas, alas! is it not
maddening to reflect, that whilst the English
mother mourns, the unmitigated memory of
her heroes the matron of Ireland has even the
melancholy consolation that he died a soldier
withered by the recollection that he died a
slave.

I put it thus, because in my soul I believe
it, your crime is not that of being catholics
but Irishmen. All over the world they are
seeking the alliance of your faith, and where
has it refused them friendship & fidelity? How
can it be to catholicism they object, when
everywhere but at home, they are advancing
its interests?—How do I prove it? The catho-
lic regent of Portugal they conveyed to the
Brazil—Catholic Louis, their very prince em-
barked for his capital—the catholic creed
they have recognized at Malta—they have I
believe established it in Canada—to the catho-
lic world they gave crowns—to catholic Ire-
land they gave CHAINS—countries they
never saw received their favor—it is for us
their brethren, that they reserve their frowns!

Surely it is time that this hostility should
cease. If ever there was a day when securi-
ties were necessary, and I do not think that
day ever existed, it now no longer exists.
Every reason for their enmity has vanished—Almost
all the world is at peace with England. The
continent is triumphant. The Peninsula is
free. The hapless house which gave birth
to Jacobinism is extinct for ever France is
our ally; and it should not be forgotten that
an Irish Catholic first replanted lilies on the
towers of Bordeaux. The Pope has been
found not hostile but complying.

Catholic alliances abroad have refuted the foul
aspersions on your faith, and now this day, at
home, you will discard forever all foreign in-
terference. Indeed if England would only re-
member the share you had the sublime (another
eulogy) gratitude—but should she not
—should she, with haughtiness, monstrous
and unparalleled, forget, poor Ireland, she has
still to study a tremendous lesson. The
ancient order of France, it is true is restored;
but who restored it? Coalition after coalition
has crumbled away before the conqueror—
Crowns were vanishing—Monarchs were but
the tenants of an hour—The descendant of
Frederick dwindled into a vassal—The suc-
cessor of Charles reamed a vagabond, throne-
less abandoned—Every sun dawned upon
some new convulsions.—In short the whole
political globe quivered as with an earth quake,
and who could tell that venerable monument
would next shiver beneath the splendid frag-
ments of the French volcano.

What gave Europe peace and England safe-
ty, amid this palmy of her principles? It was
the Landwehr and the Lanstrum and the levy
en-masse, it was emphatically the people—the
sovereign people—that first and last, and
best and noblest as well as safest security of
a virtuous government. It is a glorious lesson.
England ought to study it in this hour of sa-
fety—but should she not.

"Oh! to be to the prince who rules by fear,
When danger comes upon him—"

She will not adopt—I hope it from her wis-
dom—I expect it from her justice—I demand
it from her gratitude. There is another les-
son to be studied and to be studied by our-
selves. You must have seen during the occur-
rence of this amazing contest, that division
was ruin; that union was strength; be enani-
mous and you will be emancipated. The rich-
est man among you, is a beggar without his
rights—the poorest man among you, is a
slave with his title—your rank is ridicule—
your riches poverty—your pride presumption.
Is there not every motive to be unanimous?
Behold, a Protestant, I surrender my monop-
oly for you. Surely, surely, you will surrender
your differences, for yourselves, if you do,
that moment is the birth-day of your freedom.
All you require is unanimity. The day on
which the Irish parliament granted you the
right of purchase, and the right of franchise,
that day it sealed your emancipation. Do not
thwart it. Remember Catholics, the contest
is for your Children, your Country and your
God! Be unanimous—and you will be eman-
cipated.

The pastors of your congregations are about
to meet. I have no fears—their sacred char-
acters are the guarantee for their decision—
they will preserve a church venerable alike for
its piety and its sufferings; they will pre-
serve a people splendid even in servitude;
they will preserve an island which nursed
their infancy and adores their age—the island
which their ancestors baptised in sanctity—the
island of the hero, the virgin, and the saint.
May the God of the just man hover over their
councils; and when at length, like the royal
emigrants, you return to the long lost rights
of your inheritance, sweet will be the memo-
ry of your sorrows, and precious the pride of
having endured them.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
8-15 February 25, 1816.

Letter from Fouché to the Duke of Wellington.

This letter appears in the Bremin Gazette of the 7th to the 12th of August. It is too long to appear in the Compiler; but it demands notice. We shall give a sketch, leaving it to such as are curious to seek the whole in larger papers.

It is from the pen of Fouché, duke of Otranto—one of those few politicians who had weathered every storm of the revolution. He was Bonaparte's Minister of Police; the President of the Provisional Government before the last return of the Bourbons; under them he again succeeded to the Police; but finally the storm became too much for him. He retired from office; the king caused an ambassador's place to be offered to him. He gave Saxony the preference. And it is at Dresden he now lives. It is from Dresden he writes the singular letter, which forms the subject of these remarks.

The stamp of genius is impressed upon this letter. It is a master of style who writes it—The eloquence is terse and easy like that of Rousseau—the most eloquent man that ever wrote. His pictures are as striking, as his style is alluring—With all there is a tone of sentiment, which soars to the highest pitch. It is for others to say, whether his views are just, his facts authentic; but it must be confessed that the art with which he brings them out and arrays them in his defence is that of a master.

It is indeed to defend himself, that he addresses the duke, and through him the public. He appears at the bar with an eloquence which ravishes his hearers—to raise his voice in the defence of a reputation, that is assailed from so many quarters. If his defence do not convince, it must delight all—He may leave the bar still suspected, or a criminal; but no one can deny, that Fouché is one of the most powerful pleaders that ever was before a public tribunal. This letter is not all that he means to give us. It is but a prelude to a larger memoir, on which he is now at work—in which he means to "explain that revolution by which France was changed from an ancient monarchy into a republic, became then the empire of Napoleon, and then the kingdom of the Bourbons."—"But time flies, and I know not whether things may have changed before my memoir is ready. Meanwhile I will comply with the wishes of those who urgently desire that I would enlighten public opinion upon relations which are personal towards me and which have been strangely disguised."

It is this defence which is now before us. We shall skim the cream of it—giving such extracts, as may show the spirit in which it is executed.

The circumstances respecting which he gives information, relate, 1st, to the return of the king, 2d, to his acceptance of the Ministry of the Police, 3d, to the ordinance of the 24th July, and 4th, to his mission to Dresden, and the circumstances which prevented him from entering into the Chamber of Deputies.

1st. *Return of the King*—This is comparatively speaking the weakest part of the defence—He points out with great force the difficulties which he had to encounter; but does not satisfy us that he took the best course. How many facts does he skip over! What a want of specification in his statements! In the general, the difficulties he had to meet were of a gigantic character.

He was President of the French government when the armies of the allied powers were advancing against Paris. Napoleon had abdicated; but he was still at the Elisee, willing to act as the general of the French armies. Fouché confesses that he vehemently opposed the scheme; that there were eleven hundred thousand bayonets then against him, and not more than one hundred thousand to oppose them. Napoleon was therefore invited to save France from useless blood-shed, and retire to the United States.

It was impossible to take a part which would please all parties. France was split by varying opinions. Most of the French people were opposed to the Bourbons, because they feared that every thing which had been done would be broken up, and re-action and vengeance be the order of the day. But who was to take the sceptre? Some were to form a regency—"but a regency that would have governed in the name of the wife and son of Napoleon would have given too much credit to the idea that Napoleon himself governed."—Some were for the Duke of Orleans.

Fouché justifies himself against the charge of tampering with the spirit of the army—but what could they have done against such a disproportion of force? why risk the power of the army, and expose the capital to be sacked, by a fruitless opposition?—Necessity had marked out his course. The opinions of the French were not consulted—"Wherever the foreign armies were Louis was proclaimed." The allies said, *sic jubeo, sic volo*. The voice of the people was silenced. Louis re-ascended the throne.

What then was Fouché to do? He accepted the office which he had once wielded—He assumed the Ministry of Police—For what reason? Not because it had any charms for him—he was too well known to seek such a distinction—it had moreover great dangers at once an epoch. We give his own words: "When people saw me accept of the Ministry they might have believed I intended to illustrate my death, as I had honored my life."

But he accepted it, to prevent re-action, and to give him an opportunity of instilling his ideas of moderation into the new reign. These ideas, he says, he never ceased to repeat. At his first conference with Lord Wellington, he dwelt upon the necessity of forgetting what had passed; that many had been betrayed by the spirit of the times, rather than by their own reason; that they were hurried on by the storm which raged, rather than having contributed to raise it. These views obtained Lord Wellington's approbation.

On the next day he used the same language to the king, and "delivered him a letter in which I said to him with frankness whatever seemed to me most calculated to gain him all hearts, to unite all parties, and to bring us into union with the principles and wishes of the Monarch: My open language seemed to make an impression on the king."

He justifies himself particularly for accepting an office under the king. Many, he says, had come back with prejudice and persecution in their hearts; "was it not my most sacred duty to meet these doubts and endeavor to dispel them! Was it carrying simplicity too far, when I hoped that, by spreading a light over all objects, I should soften hostile sentiments; moderate the opinions even of the most violent men; soothe every one to duty; to prevent re-action?"

He denies that, in this capacity, he became the servile tool of the king; he denies that it was a crime in him to have once served Na-

oleon, whom he had always tried to enlighten as to his duty towards France. He denies that it was any crime to have disclosed to him the real state of the hearts of the people—which flattery alone could have disguised from him.

He lays great stress upon the necessity of toleration and pardon; these duties which the capitulation of Paris enjoined, and the situation of the king so strongly recommended. He contends that he exercised a proper degree of severity in the ministry of police; that he "removed from Paris, those whose presence there would have been improper; he caused passports to be given them, and even procured for several the means of which they were destitute to retire." He then justifies himself for resigning.

The Ordinance of the 24th July. He swears that if it had been possible for him to have struck out some of the names that were on it, he would not have hesitated a moment to have inserted his own in their place. But what was his situation.

All were under an impression, that the throne had been overturned in consequence of an extensive conspiracy; an error which he had vainly attempted to combat; that this idea "was spread by those who wished for proscriptions. My resignation, before I had proved the falsehood and wickedness of this would have made victims of thousands. I took the resolution to sign the Ordinance of the 24th July, in order to enchain re-action, and to lessen the number of those whom it was wished to sacrifice." He again dwells with great power on the duties of moderation; on the exertion he had made to obtain it, in his various reports to the king, and in his intercourse with his allied powers. He deduces these duties from the peculiar state of France as well as from the spirit of the age. The following reflections of this last topic, founded upon the ascendancy of public opinion, are not more eloquent than true:

"I was charged to watch for the support of the throne, and the security of the state. It must not be believed that these duties, after such great changes in our public spirit, in our institutions and our manners, can be fulfilled by the same means; all has been changed during the progress of civilization. It has made a happy progress, but it led us into new faults. One finds no longer the same submission; nothing has any longer the same state. Troubles of a new kind have been produced by the formerly unknown conflict of political opinions, and while the state and public tranquility are exposed to more dangers, the suppression of them has lost in quickness and even in strength, by the guarantees granted to the liberty of the individuals. One can no longer govern mankind in the same manner. The means of gaining influence over the people, the greatest result which a government can attain, have suffered in an equal degree. Religion and morality are but a weak aid to the laws. Public opinion, an entirely new ingredient in the social order, has acquired so much consideration and power, that it has become the rival of the government. Obedience which now has rights, exerts itself to the utmost to defend those rights. One may punish opposition, but it shows more ability to conquer it. Power may cause commands to be executed, but the language of violence possesses but small consideration if it is not supported by persuasion and founded on reason. In order to be heard by the several parties, it is necessary to go into their passions, to speak to each in its own language." There is no longer any universal eloquence."

He insists upon it, again, that the police did its duty; not by domiciliary visits, by inquiries into the secrets of individuals, but by seeking after misdemeanors and crimes named in the laws.

He treats with an air of cutting ridicule and indignant eloquence, the vain attempts which were made to recover Lavalette, and to dishonor those who surrounded him with their noble and efficacious compassions. With what spirit does he satirize those who would call in the police to receive the secret denunciations of those who hated the revolution, and wished to brand the past! With what feeling does he deprecate the extravagant attempt to obliterate whatever has been effected that is great or useful during the French revolutions?—His encomiums, as well as strictures on Napoleon, are admirably fine.

"If people were subjugated by Napoleon, they show but little judgment in seeking to depreciate him; the more they lower him, the more they debase themselves. The traveller smiles with pity when he sees at what great expense the eagles are destroyed upon the monuments which he renewed or created, as if the memory of the actions was destroyed with the eagles!"

"It would be far more reasonable to explain and to justify the admiration that was paid to him."

"At the commencement of Napoleon's government all was miracle; his glory had filled among all nations the highest as well as the lowest; he possessed not only the genius of battles, he possessed a science which is more useful than strength to combat—he understood how to employ it. His foresight seemed to make him master of events. Obstacles were foreseen; every thing seemed calculated beforehand to vanquish them. The treaties were concluded as rapidly as the battles were gained. At what time did France shine with greater splendor? When did she possess more power than when all the sovereigns recognized Napoleon? when all the solemnities of religion consecrated him upon the throne?"

"In the interior, every trace of discord and dissension seemed to be forgotten. Such various, such complicated interests seemed to be reconciled: all parties lived peaceably together. The several religious persuasions shared temples and altars with each other. Who did not seek the favor of a look from Napoleon? Those who then bowed themselves the lowest in the dust before him, confessed the least."

Abroad, Napoleon had ended the war in the first battles: all the sovereigns desired to live in peace with him. In the case of hostilities, the love of glory would have united the whole French youth under the standard and laurels—the youth who had learned to consider heroism as a want and enjoyment."

"The fate of Napoleon was too rich in wonders to excite our astonishment, that people who were more capable of admiring than judging should believe that the cause of them lay beyond the earth. His empire assumed the appearance of duration, and almost the properties of that sacred character, which time impresses upon the works over which it passes in its career. All this power, which seemed to be eternal, has destroyed itself in the excess of his ambition; the hope and the fear of seeing it revive, followed him to the island of Elba: all, my lord, is forever sunk, and sunk on the field of Waterloo."

"One thing goes before all—honesty; he who in the days of his greatness was the arbiter of Europe, saw, when he made a sport of his own pledged word, when he wanted to make this sport the prerogative of his throne,

how in an equal degree he incurred the just indignation of the same sovereigns and the same nations whose confidence he had gained, and to whom he had given his. Every hand in Europe armed itself to overthrow an arbitrary power, which would neither be checked by opinion, nor regulated by judgment, nor sanctioned by its own interest. Napoleon found himself in so critical a situation, that like all those who abuse their power, he was compelled to be always victorious that he might not be annihilated by revenge. May what has passed instruct us, that after having escaped one abyss, we may not be devoured by another."

He confesses that the enemies of moderation at last prevailed, and he thought it best to retire; as he could not stem the tide, he ought not to assist it. He therefore begged his majesty to accept his resignation.—He asked it twice, and at last the king accepted it with an assurance under his own hand "that he would not forget my service, and that I should not lose any of my property in consequence of my removal."

The king offered him the mission to Dresden, which he accepted to get out of the way. Fouché finally vindicates himself for not having accepted a seat, to which he had been chosen in the

Chamber of Deputies—Might he not have done some good in that situation? This he denies, and appeals to the case of M. Argenson, whose voice in the tribune was drowned by furious cries—what success could one hope in such an assembly? in the strongest terms he denounces this system of proscription.

Heaven grant that the word *legitimacy* may not cost as many lives as the word *equality*. The bad is always done under a sacred pretext. Happily, error is immortal like truth—all on earth has an end."

One knows not what to make of Fouché's expectations—but his wishes are expressed: "May excesses of every kind have reached their goal."

This eloquent paper concludes with the following self-satisfied declaration:—There is an air of contentment about it, which is not in tone with the rest of the letter: "My political hope is terminated, all my ambition is satisfied, since I have obtained among the French an esteem which will every where follow my name and person. The justice and the voice of centuries will decide whether, in that which has brought such misfortunes on my country, the fault was on all sides or not, and on what side were the greatest."

Late Foreign News.

Paris, August 31.

The Princess of Wales, in her travels, assumes the costume of the people she visits—in Turkey she wore pantaloons and a turban.

An American frigate, and a brig of the same nation, attacked near Algiers five barbarian vessels. One of these vessels, in which was a Nephew of the Bey, was taken and exchanged for the tribute which a Neapolitan vessel was carrying to Algiers for the deliverance of slaves. The Neapolitan officer was on board the American vessel, the captain of which said to him, in presence of the Bey's nephew, "present only render those to whom they are offered more eager for more. It is an act of weakness to submit to make them. Honor alone gives liberty and independence; it avenges injuries. Return to Naples, and tell your master that a son of America has freed the Mediterranean from the yoke of the Barbarian Powers."

September 5.

The whole public attention in England is fixed upon the distresses of the labouring classes, the expedition of Lord Exmouth, the health of the Prince Regent, and divorce of the Princess of Wales.

London, August 26.

A Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Liverpool and Sidmouth, on Saturday prorogued the Parliament until 4th November.

August 28.

The Luddites have recommenced breaking frames. Twelve of these machines, which so strongly excite their anger, were broken by them at Stafford. No other excesses have been committed by them.

August 30.

We have received accounts from Naples, announcing that an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Chauncey, and composed of a ship of the line, two frigates and a corvette, had arrived before that city, having on board Mr. Pinckney, who has demanded of the Neapolitan government 4,000,000 of piastres, as an equivalent for American property, confiscated during the reign of Murat. Mr. P. has, it is said, accompanied his claim with a threat of bombardment if justice is not done. This demand has been rejected, and preparations have been made to give the Americans a warm reception. The government have constructed furnaces to heat bullets, and have mounted the batteries with cannon of heavy calibre. The Austrian troops, 12,000 of which the King of Naples has taken into his service, occupy the Castle and all the forts. The Neapolitans are counting on the arrival of an English squadron to prevent the Americans from committing hostilities. [Incredible.]

From the Palladium.

TO COL. GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.

Governor of Kentucky.

No. II.

Since my first address you have, no doubt, felt the pangs of an offended and guilty conscience, and experienced a realization of some of my predictions. Goaded as you will be by the indignant feelings of a justly exasperated people, you will have either to retract, or to seek refuge and comfort in the bosoms of the enemies of our republic.

In the choice which you shall make may the God of Heaven inspire you with the holy spark of '76, and kindle in your bosom the patriotic flame. If you have hitherto been unapprised you will shortly be convinced that preferment to office is only so far honorable and gratifying as it reflects the pure, correct and independent administration of our republican government—a government displaying the majesty and comports with the will and interest of the people.

The death of a hero, a republican and profound politician, of the most beloved personal and political character, opened to you the road to fame—Always ranking with the republicans, every eye was looking for a display of republican tenets. You had two courses presented to your view: the one decked with wreaths of the most beautiful flowers; while the other afforded but a melancholly sickly prospect. And what is most astonishing indeed, you have chosen the thorny briery path. You have given us a specimen of your future administration by the appointment of your chief and only counsellor.

You will receive the adulation of the party whose leader you have promoted and to whose care you have confided the dearest privileges of freemen—Such a brilliant achievement may,

in your estimation, amply recompense and fill up that aching void occasioned by the loss of the republican interest.

It may be a pleasant sound to the ear of a federalist of the Boston stamp, but it will be uncongenial to the feelings of the patriot, in whose bosom glows the genuine flame of liberty. Reverence and respect were due to the acts of Major Madison, whose name I can never mention but with the proudest emotions of gratitude. He did not esteem it a dishonor and derogatory to his station to appoint Col. Todd his secretary. His acquaintance with that worthy meritorious youth had ripened into the purest and most lasting friendship. Who is Col. Todd? Fame speaks well of him. He is a soldier, a scholar, the able politician—in fine an ornament to his country. His military feats have rendered him conspicuous. In the late glorious struggle for our rights, he was the first to avenge his country's grievances, and amongst the last who triumphantly quitted the field of battle. A young man whom no difficulties could dishearten and no dangers deter. Possessed of the most amiable disposition, he won the affections of all who knew him. He was equally beloved by the soldier and officer. With an integrity which was never sullied, with laurels which will never fade. This was the man sir, whom you have thought it no discredit to displace. For I positively assert that he expressed a perfect willingness to co-operate with you for the good of our common country; and there is no resignation expressed in his note to you, although you treated it as such.

With the appointment of such a man as Todd the republicans would have been gratified—and we might have looked forward to an administration of our state government corresponding with the wishes and welfare of democracy.

Who is Mr. Pope? A man as I have been informed of the most amiable private character—who once possessed the confidence of his state in a very eminent degree—whose talents are of the first order—who was once the boast of Kentucky; and who was amply rewarded by the people so long as he continued true to their interest and the organ of their will.

But how changed is the prospect! No sooner did he apostatize and join the federal phalanx no sooner did he desert the republican cause than he met with the frowns and displeasure of his state—With a vindictive and pertinacious hostility he remained, firmly united and attached to the federalists during the late bloody struggle for our rights. With a perfect knowledge of his principles and his standing, you have taken him to your bosom, through whom you are to proclaim your sentiments to the world. If you are a republican true to your charge, you shall live to see verified the phenomenon of the republican bugle being blown by a federalist. Had Mr. Pope have deserted the federal cause—had he have confessed his errors and made atonement for his past conduct, we might have been willing to confide in him. But without any promise of reformation, he is palmed upon the public as the organ of their policy. His course is chalked out. Fervidly bent upon his old track, he never relaxes his efforts, but with a persevering obstinacy, pursues his federal doctrines with the most ardent zeal for their accomplishment. I take it for granted then that Mr. Pope will not abandon his federal friends.

You have selected him then on account of his talents and experience, with a full knowledge of his federalism, with whom you could indulge in the most unreserved and unlimited confidence. I have taken Mr. Pope to be a man of the deepest penetration and sagacity. Will he then cast a shade over his past conduct? Will he relinquish those opinions, of which he has boasted and which he has so zealously supported for years past? Will he act in such a way as to injure his favorite cause, or to prejudice his friends? Or will he not rather have a single eye to the advancement of the federal cause and to the promotion of those characters who admire or will assist in the furtherance of his federal doctrines? To endeavor to wield a republican government by those who are inimical to its happiness and prosperity and to continue in its purity is the height of madness and folly.

We may with propriety presume that for the time which you are to rule, Hartford Convention doctrines will be carried to that extent, which will fix the ultimate destiny of our country, if not averted by the vigilance of the republicans. The experience of every day convinces me more and more of the absolute necessity of requiring from candidates not only a declaration of their sentiments, but a long course of decided policy before we advance them to posts of the highest honor and to whom we have committed our richest inheritance. That you will be governed by the talents, advice, and persuasions of your secretary, we have no doubt. And with all his prejudices ranking at his heart and his passions alive to the treatment which he has received for his apostasy, the republicans have nothing to hope, and if possible less to ask.

The die is cast. You are looked upon as lost. The suspicion and distrust of many are reduced to certainty. Although many had doubts concerning your previous to the election, yet charity indulged the hope and belief that your character was known to be decidedly republican. The shade cast over your character can scarce ever be wiped away. Your disposition is clearly evinced. Woe betide the sycophant and deceiver. The reproaches of his countrymen will follow him from time to eternity. You will writhe to drink the bitter draught—but it must be swallowed. Reposing as you were upon the bosom of your country, covered with their shield, with their blessings on your head, it was cruel in the extreme to betray their cause and wound their feelings.

You cannot but feel the upbraidings of a guilty conscience, which will need no accuser while reposing on your bed of down.

CURTIS.

N. B. That you may give these remarks their due influence, I will here inform you that I am no relative of Col. Todd. I only feel that interest which is common to every friend of democracy.

FROM THE ARGUS.

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY,

Gentlemen,

I address you on a subject which is highly interesting, both to your constituents and yourselves. One of the greatest excellencies of our system of government is the control, which the legislative power exercises over the acts of the executive. In England, where all appointments to offices of trust and confidence, are made by the king, the wishes of the people are set at defiance, and to obtain an office it is only necessary to be devoted to the will of the ministry. If murmurs arise they reach not the throne; or if they do, are disregarded. The king, like the idol of a heathen temple, is carried wherever his ministers will, and instead of a mighty monarch with tyrannic sway, becomes the mere puppet of designing men. Not so in America; here the sovereign is not to be sported with. Wise as his ministers, he examines all their acts, and if they regard not his will or disobey his in-

structions, bids them retire from office. Our king is the people, and one of their ministers is the governor. To him they commit for four years, the keys of state with the expectation, that he will guard their interests and respect their will. But as he is a man, as he, like other mortals, is liable to error and change, as men without qualifications or honesty may by cunning and deceit, mount into the chair of state, and set at defiance the power which placed them there; the people have guarded against his blunders, and made his malice impotent. Though in their constitution, it must be done with the approbation of the Senate. Should he sacrifice every principle of propriety, to personal friendship or personal interest; should he so far disregard the wishes and voice of the people, as to take to his bosom one whom they consider their enemy; and throw himself into the arms of a discontented few, there is a redeeming power in you. Your wisdom, your respect for the people, and regard for your duty, will bring you forward to stay the hand of power, and check the insolence of office. You will teach a blind or obstinate executive, that although the people may have conferred upon him an honor, which they cannot recall, they have a guard over his conduct and a check upon his actions.

Our governors have hitherto had so much respect for their duty, and the will of the people, that you have seldom found it necessary to exercise the power, which is vested in your hands. But you ought not therefore, to be less watchful of the movements of the executive, or less jealous of the abuse of his privilege. He may presume too much on your indulgence, and call on you to sanction an improper appointment, because delicacy, a regard to your feelings, should sway your minds and govern your votes. But, gentlemen, in the performance of his duty, a republican is restrained by no delicacy. Brutus condemned a son to death to save his country, and for the good of Rome Caesar fell by the hand of friends. Stern and unmoved even by prayers and tears, the republican marches right on, and if a friend must fall for the good of the republic, he laments the occasion, but rejoices at his death.

No sacrifice like this is required from you. But the time has arrived, when the people call upon you to exercise your right and put a check upon the will of the executive. The late appointment of Secretary by the lieutenant Governor, has roused a tone of dissatisfaction which would shake a throne. Far be it from me to wish to make our chief magistrate unhappy in the performance of his duties; but when he so far disregards the public will, and the voice of those who supported him, he must expect, the matter will be probed to the bottom. This I shall attempt to do, not with violence, but with candor, plainness and truth.

CATO.

From the Georgetown Patriot.

On Saturday last, we are informed, GABRIEL SLAUGHTER, Lieut. Governor of this Commonwealth, arrived in Frankfort, escorted by a number of the citizens of that place, and took upon himself the duties of governor agreeably to the constitution. The military volunteered to honor him with an escort; but he honorably declined the offer out of respect to the feelings of the friends of the deceased governor.

Charles S. Todd who had been commissioned as secretary by governor Madison, addressed a note to his excellency stating, that he should not stand in the way of any other arrangement, which might be acceptable to the acting governor—This was accepted as a resignation of the office, and the fact signified to Mr. Todd. The acting governor then proceeded to fill the vacancy, and on Monday last appointed JOHN POPE to that important office. So far as we have been able to mark public sentiment, this appointment has caused a general and deep-seated dissatisfaction. To every true republican it was certainly equally unexpected as astonishing.

From the (Maysville) Eagle.

Who can dive into the womb of futurity and prognosticate events? We are often amazed and lost in astonishment by accidental occurrences. At one time we are brought most sadly to lament, and another most heartily to rejoice, at the consequences of casualty. We have read of miracles which have been and are told of wonders yet to be; but never did we read, or hear read, the prophecy lately fulfilled at Frankfort: namely, Kentucky—or do we mistake; ah! no—Kentucky, so pre eminently distinguished for her democracy and attachment to republicanism, should have a federal governor!—But such is the deplorable fact, nor does it yet appear what we shall be.

In consequence of the much regretted death of our chosen and beloved chief, the administration of government devolves on the Lieut. Governor. Let it be remembered that Gov. Madison had appointed Charles S. Todd, Esq. Secretary of State; and that on Col. Slaughter's (the Lieut. Governor) coming into Frankfort, to take upon himself the office of Governor, Mr. Todd addressed a polite note to him, stating that if he had any other disposition to make of the office of Secretary of State, he (Mr. Todd) did not wish to stand in the way of such arrangement. Strange to tell, Col. Slaughter received this as Mr. Todd's resignation, and thereupon appointed JOHN POPE, Esq. the *filio of federalism*, in his stead! and who is now, in every thing but name, the Governor of Kentucky! ! !

Need we ask, "how are the mighty fallen!" or need we answer by the blackest deeds of duplicity.

The talents of Mr. Pope are unquestionably splendid—nor can we ensure him for receiving the appointment; but in the infatuation of Col. Slaughter, he is deeply interested. What words shall we use to express the indignity imposed on us by Col. S. In him we have found a wolf in sheep's clothing. He who for years has been trying to ingratiate himself into public favor, and soliciting some office of public trust, is no sooner a confidant, than an insidious Jesuit, betrayer of the people's right. One consolation is still left; that is—perhaps the legislature will not confirm the appointment. Certain it is, that if the voice of the people was heard, four-fifths would pray for a refusal; and we hope their instructions will never be neglected.

POPERY PREVAILING.

The POPE is restored to his ecclesiastical functions and civil authority, not by the choice of the people; but by the order of the despots of Europe: A POPE is placed in the administration of the government of Kentucky, not by Legislative aid or the votes of the people, for each have denounced him; but by the mandate of governmental appointment. It is a matter of some speculation, whether religious superstition will be most promoted by the restoration of the POPE in the old world, or political heresy by the elevation of a POPE in the new. In Italy and France the protestants are literally massacred—In Kentucky the democrats will be politically SLAUGHTERED! !

Paris Citizen.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations humbly ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

By Saturday's Mail.

We received the following highly gratifying intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.
New Establishment at Matagorda and Galveston, in the province of Texas, appertaining to the government of Mexico.

A small squadron, well armed and equipped, under the command of M. Aury, has taken possession of the posts of Matagorda and Galveston. This squadron, being the property of the said commander, had for a considerable time, been engaged in promoting the independence of South America, under the flag of Carthage. During the siege of that place they had fought gallantly against the Spaniards, and protected the besieged as much as was in their power, until they were reduced to the inevitable necessity of emigrating. On the fall of Carthage, Mr. Aury with all the officers under his command offered their services to the Republic of Mexico, from which he obtained authority to cruise and permission to occupy the posts of Matagorda and Galveston, whither he went under a passport from the late governor of Carthage. This expedition, just arrived at its destination, when some turbulent persons exclusively occupied with their own interests, and incapable of rendering any service to humanity, began to spread rumours, in order to seduce and alarm the faithful and more numerous part of the division, endeavouring to persuade them that they had not come thither with the noble object of assisting the Mexican patriots, engaged in the glorious contest for their liberty, but that the sole object was, to compel them by force, to undergo the drudgery of cultivating sugar-cane. By this means they drew after them a considerable number of partisans, and by exciting a mutiny in the camp, they would have strangled in its birth this important establishment, had it not been for some prudent and brave men, who opposed the mutineers and obliged them to take flight in three vessels, which they had previously prepared, in case they should be defeated in attaining their object. They stole and carried away with them some merchandise and were accompanied by about 200 malcontents, this was all the injury produced by the commotion. Two days afterwards the Mexican minister arrived with an ample supply of military stores for the purpose of organizing the establishment conformably to the powers and instructions given to him by the republic.—He was received as its deputy, and the oaths of obedience and fidelity were received by him from the commander and his officers. The rest of the forces had taken the same oaths before their respective officers, and raised the Mexican flag with the usual ceremonies. The minister has issued the following

DECREE.

Citizen Joseph Manuel de Herrera, deputy of the Mexican Republic.

By virtue of the powers and instructions given to me by the Mexican congress, I order and command, that until the said congress shall sanction a form of government more conducive to the welfare and happiness of this province of Texas, the following articles relative to the establishment of Matagorda and Galveston, shall be observed.—The constitutional decree respecting settlements and villages in the rest of the province, remaining in full force:

1. There shall be a civil and military governor, who shall discharge his functions agreeably to the laws and ordinances enacted by the Republic, and shall obey the supreme executive power of the nation: there shall likewise be a secretary to certify the acts of the governor.
2. There shall be a collector of the revenue and a treasurer, subordinate to the governor, who shall obey the acts and decrees of the congress; the governor shall appoint the under officers necessary to the due administration of the treasury's office.
3. There shall be a court of admiralty, taking cognizance of cases falling under its jurisdiction, judging and deciding according to the laws of nations, and of the admiralty, with a clerk to certify the acts of the tribunal.
4. There shall be a judge to act in civil and criminal cases. His jurisdiction shall extend in civil cases to all sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in criminal cases his powers shall extend no further than imprisonment; there shall be a clerk to this court, which may be denominated the tribunal of justice.
5. There shall be a superior judge with his clerk—this judge shall take cognizance of cases of appeal as well from the internal tribunal of justice, as from the court of admiralty; his jurisdiction shall also extend to all sums above the one mentioned in the preceding article, and to criminal cases where the punishment may exceed imprisonment, observing the 198th article of the constitution, relative to sentences of death and banishment; there shall be an appeal from this court to the supreme tribunal, according to the rules prescribed by the laws of the republic.
6. There shall be a notary public to authenticate all contracts, writings, powers and other similar instruments, and an alguazil mayor to execute sales, seizures and other orders of the court.
7. The governor shall determine according to circumstances a place between Matagorda and Galveston for his own residence and that of the officers appointed for this new establishment.

JOSEPH MANUEL HERREIRA.

A. M. MORIN, Secretary ad interim to the

In consequence of this decree the following appointments were made:

Governor of the new establishment; Citizen

Louis Aury

Judge of Admiralty; Citizen Joseph Torrens.

Clerk of the court; Citizen Vincens Veros,

Notary Public; Citizen Gabriel Torrens.

Treasurer; Citizen John Peter Rousselet.

Alguazil Mayor; Citizen Jean Baptiste Dumonceaux.

Several considerations have induced the governor and the authorities to take up their residence for the present at Galveston: a detachment of soldiers will remain at Matagorda to protect the natives of the province who are uniting at that place. The Spaniards at Bahia and St. Antonio have received orders to the rio del Norte, where it appears they are determined to make a stand.

PROCLAMATION.

Joseph Manuel de Herrera in the name of the Mexican Republic.

Matagorda is ours. The extensive and beautiful province of Texas is free—its inhabitants, filled with enthusiasm, fly to the standard of independence. The constitution of the Mexican Republic has superseded the despotism of the Spanish monarchy. The oppressors fly before us: there is no obstacle to retard our march into the interior of the other provinces. A commodious and safe harbour; a respectable land and naval force; magazines well supplied with arms and ammunition; a soil fertile in all the necessities of life—we want nothing more but to exterminate our enemies, and drive the miserable remnant into the ocean. The troops of the republic advance in every direction; the bands of the tyrant, which infest the provinces of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca will soon be defeated and driven out. In a short time the flag of Spain will float no longer on the Gulf of Mexico.

Countrymen, you may now accumulate the valuable productions of our soil, if you wish to exchange them for the fruits of foreign industry. Our commerce shall be open to all the world, under a system founded on principles of equity.

Inhabitants of Texas! be proud that you have been taken under the protection of the constitution of the republic. Shew yourselves worthy of the rank to which you have been elevated. Fan the sacred flame of liberty, just kindled in the bosoms of our hitherto unfortunate brethren, just emancipated from the chains of despotism. Such conduct will be crowned with the blessings of heaven. Obey the laws: comply faithfully and exactly with your contracts; display to the world the honor, humanity and generosity of your character. Cultivate with the utmost care a brotherly intercourse and friendship with the republic of the North: abstain from all illegal commerce, especially within the United States: every violation of the laws shall be punished with inflexible severity. Smugglers and pirates shall suffer death. The friend of liberty, the oppressed and the brave, shall always find a home and country among the people of Mexico. We will receive with open arms all who respect our laws and our independence.

JOSEPH M. de HERRERA.

18th September, 1816.

7th year of Mexican Independence

NOTE. The installation of officers, and the publication of the laws and organization of the government will take place immediately.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War, is appointed by the President of the United States, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Dallas resigned.

We have not heard who is to succeed Mr. Crawford in the War Department. As the business of that office is not very urgent, it is possible the vacancy may not be immediately filled.

On counting officially the votes taken in Vermont at the late election, it appears that Governor CALUSHA, the veteran Republican, is re-elected by a majority of 3172 votes!

Importation of Corn.—Messrs. Joseph Harris and Anson Brewster of Hartford, Conn. have lately imported into the U. S. in the schr. Anson, Capt. Horton, from the island of St. Domingo, 1300 bushels of Indian Corn, of an excellent quality. It was raised in that island the present year, and cost about 75 cents a bushel.

THE FIREBRAND.

The public feeling appears to have been strongly excited by the late news from New-Orleans, of a rencontre between one of our vessels and a Spanish squadron; and the hope has been repeatedly expressed that our government would take prompt measures for redress of this and prevention of future similar indignities. The public may rest assured, that there is nothing like indifference felt on this subject at the seat of government. All our naval force in that neighbourhood has been directed to put to sea to protect our flag from insult; and, lest hostilities should be seriously intended, the Congress frigate, Captain Morris, has been ordered to cruise in that sea. Our naval force, thus strengthened, leaves nothing to fear from continued hostility, if it be mediated. Measures will also of course be taken to secure a reparation for the injury sustained, prompt and proportionate to the importance and aggravation of character which shall appear, on examination, properly to attach to it.

Letters from Madrid, mentioned in a London paper, say, "the American Ambassador has proposed to abandon the claims of his government for seizures under Bonaparte's Decrees, on condition of West Florida being ceded by Spain to the United States, but that Ferdinand's ministers declined all negotiation on the subject."—Boston Pal.

From the Paris Journal of Commerce.
"It appears that Mr. Hroas, who has so successfully fulfilled his mission to Carthage in obtaining the liberation of his countrymen detained by the Spaniards, interested himself with the same success for some Englishmen and Frenchmen, who were in the same situation."

"We will not examine whether those Englishmen were taken under American or English colors; in either case, the conduct of the American commissioner deserves praise. Notwithstanding the Spaniards have refused to restore the cargoes and vessels seized by them, it remains to be seen whether the Americans will be the course of other powers, we should be very much surprised if the Americans sacrificed their dignity, and the rights of their citizens, to their deference for the Spanish government."

London Star.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated Aug 27, 1816.

"At this moment our artillery is ordered out, and I am about starting to witness the expected battle.—Mer. Advertiser.

By late accounts from Europe, it appears that the police officers or Bourbon spies in Paris, were hunting Fouché's letters to Wellington, in all directions. After the traitor had served their purposes, he was no longer trusted. At the same time that we believe him a traitor—(indeed he confessed the fact, in asserting that he assisted in restoring the Bourbons,) we believe also, that he had given

Napoleon good advice. He also gave counsel to Louis; but none would confide in a traitor. His conduct and that of others, will soon be developed, in a work on the French revolution now in press in this city.—Aurora.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.

Capt. Peraras, of the Spanish schr. *Neustria Senora Bregonia*, who arrived at this port yesterday from St. John's (Island of Cuba) informs us, that 2 French vessels of war had arrived at a port in Cuba lately, with orders to cruise for the revolutionary privateers which have been for some time depredating on the commerce of the Island, and that they would shortly sail for that purpose. Capt. P. states, that an understanding exists between the French and Spanish Kings on the subject, and that all Spaniards who are found on board of the vessels taken by the French, are to be given up to the Spanish authorities, and such Frenchmen as may be taken by the Spaniards, are to be given into the hands of their countrymen; but all persons found on board are to be executed!

Capt. P. further states, that about 20 days ago, thirty miles to windward of Matanzas, an action took place between a Spanish sloop of war and an independent privateer, in which 18 men of the latter were killed—the loss of the former not known. They left each other fully satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.

ROBBERY.—The Bank of Philadelphia was entered during yesterday or last night and robbed of a considerable sum in specie & notes and some plate. The villains appear to have been furnished with suitable implements for effecting their purpose, as every lock, desk and chest was opened and searched, excepting only the fire proof vault, which fortunately baffled all their force and art. Had they succeeded here, the loss to the Bank and individuals would have been immense.

HEAR THE CANADIANS!

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.

The latest papers from abroad state, that the patriots in the northern parts of Spanish America have lately met with a severe repulse. Gen. Bolivar is said to have been defeated in the neighborhood of New-Valencia. The seeds of revolution, however, are sown through a country five thousand miles in extent, from Mexico to Chili, containing a population of nearly twenty millions, which many people think will never be eradicated by the whole force of the mother country, containing about half that population. Bolivar is the hero of what the Spaniards call *Terra Firma*, a charming country of an extent upon the sea board of the Atlantic, nearly equal to the United States: that is to say, about thirteen hundred miles. This country comprises the provinces of Caracas, Venezuela, Cumana, and Maricao. The destruction of Bolivar will not be of great importance while the common cause is supported by Mexico on the north, and Peru, Paraguay, Chili and Buenos Ayres on the south. The patriots are recruiting openly in the United States. Many disbanded officers in that country have enlisted, and also several disbanded officers from Canada. It is said that the Patriots want nothing so much as experienced officers.

From Mr. Cobbett's Journal it appears, that a motion was recently made in the British House of Commons, to declare Canada independent. It has been a favorite theme of late of many distinguished characters in the imperial parliament, that their foreign possessions were quite too extensive for the prosperity, or even the existence of Britain. What horrid grimaces will certain office holders make at such an idea! In the event of it being realized, how quickly would they shrink into that utter insignificance which nature destined them for! We do not altogether approve of Mr. Cobbett's Journal; but from the arrangements which he has made, it will arrive more regularly and speedily than any other from Britain, and of course more quickly convey political events as they arise. We shall take care to reject such parts as are exceptional.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

The Reckoning.—(Old England has been compared to a quarrelsome rake, a brawling, extravagant, unprincipled spend-thrift, committing crimes in intoxication and repenting of them in sober sadness. But such comparison is more true than we. We all know her enormous crimes, but none has proved her repentance—Drunk with success, and flushed with conquest, she quaffed the blood of nations, and reduced millions to bondage. France, Spain, Holland, Europe, felt her influence, and did homage to her power. But, ere she returns to sobriety, she finds a heavy bill of costs—she must pay something for her frolics. There is, however, no contrition on her part; for while she smarts under consequences, she boasts of their causes. Her funds decline in peace,—her starving manufacturers rush into insurrection; her middle and higher classes retire into France to evade taxation, and to live more cheaply; and, what is worse, Spain, Russia, Holland, &c. exclude many of her most profitable manufactures. She experiences considerable deficiencies in her revenue; and her financiers talk of reducing the interest of her debt and compounding with public creditors.

"So comes the reck'ning when the banquet's o'er." But, on the other hand, the cause of legitimacy—that is, of absolute, hereditary despotism, is triumphant.—France submits to a "vassal king," and is become the common province of European kings—her philosophers banished her heroes butchered or exiled; all the liberal proscribed; her people enslaved: The acquisition re-established in Spain; Switzerland subjected to a set of domineering hereditary nobles;—a holy alliance formed to guard tyranny by superstition, under the guise of religion; and no gleam of freedom on the whole continent.—This is the sum of consolation with which Great Britain balances her account.—Col.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Mobile, Sept. 13, 1816.

Our Spanish neighbours at Pensacola have been under considerable apprehensions from the Patriot fleet from Carthage. They have been busied for some time in making preparations for defence. They cannot, however, make any effectual resistance. It is reported, that the inhabitants of the place were lately on the point of presenting a memorial to the governor, praying him to invite down the American troops, as they presumed that the appearance of the flag of the United States would conciliate the enemy, and preserve their property from destruction. The project, however, died away with their fears.

A week ago, the first Superior Court was held in the county of Monroe, which includes the country surrendered by the Creek Indians to Gen. Jackson. An Indian was tried and condemned for killing a white man; and a white man was brought up to take his trial for killing an Indian woman; but as no conclusive evidence appeared, the trial was postponed. It is not easy, indeed, to convict white men of of-

fences against the Indians, as the laws of the Mississippi territory, like those of many of the states, reject Indian evidence when white men are accused. The Indian chiefs sent forward an Indian witness against their countryman, accused of killing a white man: but he attempted to escape on the way, and his Indian conductors put him to death.

Large quantities of cedar having been cut on the public lands, and sent down the river for exportation, many of the settlers, fearing that the trespass might be a ground of criminal action against those who have received permission to remain on the lands of the United States' attorney for the territory.

The people of this country look forward with great and laudable anxiety, to the admission of the territory into the union as an independent state.

Formerly the preponderance of the small tract of country on the Mississippi was so great, as to throw the Eastern part of the territory altogether in the back ground, and there seemed to be no hope that the seat of government would be removed from one of the extremes of territory. But now the population is more equally diffused, and the people look forward with confident expectation to equal justice to all parts of the territory; and they are accordingly electing representatives in the several counties, who will meet in a general assembly, and adopt such measures as will be most likely to promote the establishment of a state government, without any previous division of the territory. It is supposed that they will send some special delegates to Washington City, for the purpose of communicating such local information as may be useful, whenever the national legislature shall take up the subject of admitting the territory into the union.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Oct. 11.

Captain Andrews arrived here from Point Petre, (Gaud.) advises, that it continues very sickly at that place. He witnessed while there 100 funerals in one day!—Captain Andrews lost two men at Point Petre, and one on the passage.

FROM THE BURLINGTON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from M. S. Sayers, Esq. to Col. J. R. Mallory, U. S. Army, dated

MADEIRA, July 3.

"Col. Macpherson" has had one opportunity since he has been here, of adding much to the well known honor of his character. To the surprise and mortification of the merchants of this island, he carried his point with the governor. It was on account of the American ship master, who had his ship fired upon in consequence of parting her moorings and driving to sea, and on his getting into harbor again, was immediately arrested and sent to the castle. On information of which, Col. Macpherson, went directly to the palace and demanded the captain to be released. Col. Macpherson then went to the castle, drew his sword, passed the sentinel, and ordered the captain to follow him, which he did. After liberating him, Col. Macpherson returned to the governor, and informed him, that as he was responsible for the conduct of American citizens, he should not admit of their being confined without being informed of the cause."

"Col. M. is consul of the United States for the Island of Madeira, and was a distinguished officer during the late war."

VIENNA, August 10.

The latest letters from Constantinople, of the 10th July, bring us the happy news of the capture of three of their corsairs escaped from Tunis; one was taken in the port of Moden, in the Moea, and two at St. Jean d'Acre. The men on board the two latter, about 400 in number, are stated to have gone from the coast into the interior of the country, towards Damascus, probably to offer their services to the governor, or if they should be refused, to increase the bands of robbers who rove about that country. It is reported that one of the vessels (there were said to be six in all) was lying in wait between Smyrna and Mitylene, and has already taken a French ship.

There were even apprehensions for the safety of her royal highness the princess of Wales, whose police was just in those seas; and M. Montebrian, commander of the French frigate which brought the marquis de Riviere to Tenedos, waited for the courier from Smyrna, in order if that report should be confirmed, to leave Constantinople immediately in quest of the pirates. The latest accounts from Smyrna, however, do not mention this ship, and states, that the princess of Wales arrived at Scio on the 23d of June, and continued her voyage to the coast of Syria, on her way to Jerusalem.

Mr. Blissett's Benefit.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5,

Will be presented, the favorite Comedy of the

ROAD TO RUIN,

AND

THE WAY TO AVOID IT.

End of the comedy, a comic song by Mr. Blissett, in which he will try to explain

What a Woman is like.

After which (for the last time this season) the much admired quizzical song of

"The Bag of Nails."

With the comic Farce called the

Budget of Blunders.

*. For particulars examine bills.

BROWN SUGAR.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, has just received a large supply of

Excellent Brown Sugar,

which he will sell low, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at his commission house, on main street.

He will give sixty-two and a half cents per bushel, for merchantable FLAX-SEED.

Nov. 5. 45-11

Soap and Candle Factory.

The subscriber will give the highest price in cash for the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hogs' Lard and Kitchen

Grease,

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIGGATS.

August 5th, 1816. 53

Tammany Society.

A STATUTE MEETING of the Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam, on Wednesday evening, the 6th of the month of Beavers, precisely at the going down of the Sun. By order,

FRANCIS PENSTON, Sec'y.
DAVID R. STOUT,
Month of Beavers, 4th }
Y. D. 325 }

Removal of the Book Store.

JAMES W. PALMER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his BOOK STORE from Jordan's Row to Main street, opposite the Kentucky Insurance Office and next door to Mr. John Norton's Apothecary Shop, where he will constantly have on hand, BOOKS in every department of literature, together with

Blank Books & Stationary.

of all kinds. He will receive, in a few days, a number of the

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

recently issued from the press in Philadelphia and New-York.
THE KENTUCKY ALMANACKS for sale by the gross, dozen or single one.
* Orders from a distance will be attended to.
Lexington, November 4. 45-2

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of SHOES of every kind, suitable for the season—WINE LIQUORS, and GROCERIES of every kind. I intend going to Philadelphia and Baltimore shortly. All those indebted to me, either by note or book account, are requested to come and settle for no further indulgence can be expected.
WILLIAM ROSS.
Nov. 2. 45-

JOHN POTTER.

No. 16, South Front street, Philadelphia, WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky Merchants, for 2 1/2 per cent, and will warrant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELLISHA WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington.
43-19* October 21.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock of goods requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make payment. As he cannot go to the eastward for a supply of NEW GOODS before January, he intends in the interim, devoting his attention to the STEAM MILL, on Water street, which he has rented of Mr. Sanders, where he will give the highest price, in cash for WHEAT, CORN, and BUCK WHEAT. Orders for flour left at Col. Morrison's office, or at the mill, will be duly attended to by
AND STANTON.
Lexington, Oct. 22. 44-1f

BOOKS LOST.

Debates in the Virginia Convention.
John Adams' Administration, by John Wood.
Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke.
Vth and Vth volumes Swift's Works.
Memoirs of Cumberland.
Two volumes Salmagundi.
Hd volume Letters from England.
Hd volume Blackstone—old edition.
J. nes on Bailment.
Laves on Pleading.
Those books have been borrowed so long since, that I deem them lost. Those who have them will oblige me by returning them.
DAVID TODD.
October 20. 44-

BOOTS and SHOES.

JAY and WHITMARSH have for sale a large and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be disp. sed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. Measures will be taken for any kind of Shoes as usual.
October 28. 44-8

The Gentleman who borrowed my UMBRELLA from my office, two or three weeks ago, will please return it, when he is done with it.
JAMES B. JANUARY.
October 9, 1816. 43-

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh. Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Aushatz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-houses, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

To my Friends and the Public in general.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.
42— October 14.

NOTICE,

TO all whom it may concern, That I shall apply to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin, on the second Monday, in February next, for an order to establish a town on my land, lying in McCall's Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL SANDERS.

October 14th, 1816. 44-2m 3m

ATTENTION!

THE members of the new "LIGHT INFLANT" TRY COMPANY, raising in this place, are requested to meet this evening, (Monday the 4th inst.) at 3 o'clock, at Mr. Wickliffe's tavern, for the purpose of electing officers, and on other business of importance to the company.
45-1

Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Diaper figured Cambrics, Counterpanes, Double Coverlets, Burdys, Hucklacks, Satinets, &c. &c.
36ft
GEORGE THOMSON.

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the Theatre.
201f
Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

POETRY.

[The following beautiful ballad is extracted from the Dublin Examiner of July, a monthly magazine, conducted with ability.]

GERALDINE—A BALLAD.

The moon was bright, and calm the night,
And sweetly smiled the lovely scene;
But deep the sigh, and wild the eye,
And sad the heart of Geraldine.

She sought the hill, where low and still,
In deathly sleep the vanquished lay;
She rent her hair in wild despair,
She could not weep, she dared not pray.

Hers was the tongue had wildly sung,
Of Erin's wrongs, and Erin's woes;
Hers was the hand did beat his brand,
When Connor for his country rose.

With valor vain, the patriot train,
Braving the Saxon thunder-stood,
And despairing fray, deformed the day,
And night's dark veil was stained with blood.

Fierce was the strife, for death or life—
Their hands were strong, their hearts were brave—
Till every gleam of freedom's dream,
Was buried in their Leader's grave.

The distant scene, bright and serene,
Was slumbering in the moon-light ray;
And near the mound, where pale and cold,
In blood and darkness Connor lay.

A sterner throe of frantic woe,
Thrilled in the mourner's tortured breast—
"Erin!" she cried, "for thee he died—
On thee, on thee his blood shall rest.

Though bathed in gore, he breaths no more,
In light and rest I see thee smile—
With hatred fierce, a daughter's curse,
Pursue and crush thee, traitorous Isle!

Hark! from above, I hear my love—
I feel his glance of angry flame;
He hears me dare, in impious prayer,
To breathe his Country's sacred name.

Yet dear that land, and patriot band,
Dear the green he loved so well—
Unstained and bright, as heavenly light,
The sacred cause for which he fell.

As well this breast, that loved him best,
Might breathe a curse of Connor's grave—
As raise the prayer of wild despair,
Against the land he died to save.

Death joins the ties, that death destroys,
And Connor's fate shall yet be mine—
The orison ray, of early day,
"Rose on the grave of Geraldine.

MARY.

Anecdote of Charles James Fox.

Juvenal says, that the greatest misfortune attending upon poverty is ridicule. Fox found out a greater debt; the Jews called on him for repayment—Ah, my dear friends says Fox—I admit the principle; I owe you the money; but what time is this when I am going upon business? Well, the Jews departed—they returned to the charge. "What?" cries Fox, "is this a time, when I am engaged on appointment?" The Jews departed, but the end of it was, Fox, with his secretary, Mr. Hare, who was in debt as much as he was, shut himself up in his room. The Jews used to surround his habitation at day-light, and Fox regularly put his head out of the window with this question—"Gentlemen, are you Fox hunting, or have hunting, this morning?" His plebeian interrogated the very Jews. "Well, well, Fox—now, you have always admitted the principle, but always protested against the time—we will give you your own time; only just fix some final day for our payment." "Ah, my dear Moses," replied Fox, "now this is friendly; I take you at your word; I will fix the day, and as it is to be a final day, what would you think of the day of judgment?" "That will be too busy a day with us." "Well, well, in order to accommodate all parties, let it be the day after."

[And in the same way, said Mr. Phillips, from whose speech on Catholic emancipation, this anecdote is taken—the British government will treat the just claims of the Roman Catholics, &c. &c.—Every man must regret that the character of so great a man as Mr. Fox should have been stained by gross instances of injustice.]

Washington Monument LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.

WILL commence drawing in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in March, and draw 1000 tickets each day, and finish in seven weeks from the time of its commencement.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

3 Prizes of	20,000 dollars.
4 —	10,000 —
5 —	5,000 —
20 —	1,000 —
25 —	500 —
100 —	100 —
140 —	50 —
400 —	20 —
11,000 —	10 —

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets are from a plate engraved by Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. of Philadelphia, and contain superior miniature likenesses of Gen. Washington, engraved from their most approved paintings, and from the exact similitude to the original, are of great value. The likenesses are engraved on the right end of the tickets, and may be separated therefrom without injury. The subscribers have received a free ticket from Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. sole agents for Managers in Baltimore, and offer them for sale at the original price of \$10 each.

They will be regularly furnished with the official slips of drawings, and will give information respecting the fate of all tickets sold by them. Persons wishing to adventure would do well to make an early application, as the tickets will be advanced in price, from time to time. B. GAINES, J. M. McALLA.

Sept. 24, 1816. 40-6w

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker.
HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices. He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaite's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell, at a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 39

Grand State Lottery,

Now drawing in the city of Philadelphia.

1 Prize of	\$40,000
2 —	20,000 —
3 —	10,000 —
4 —	5,000 —
7 —	2,000 —
15 —	1,000 —
27 —	500 —
25 —	300 —
30 —	200 —

The above Lottery has progressed in drawing up to the 22d August, comprising 34 days, 500 tickets, each day.

Tickets warranted undrawn at \$15, the present price in Philadelphia.

HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
Black double and changeable Levantines.
do do do Florences.
Black, white and coloured Satins
do do do Virginias.
Black and plaid Indian Lustrings.
Bird eye silk Handkerchiefs.
Tingled black Canton do.
Tindana do.
8-4 Levantine Shawls.
6-4 Damask do.
5-4 & 8-4 Serge do.
Senshaws and Saranetts.
Men's and Women's Silk Hose.
do do do Gloves.
do do do Beaver Gloves.
Silk and Cotton Laces.
Sewing Silk, assorted.

Which they offer for sale much lower than the ordinary prices.

WM. ROBINSON & Co.
Two doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Main street. 37

Silver Plating.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,
Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business.

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Beadle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispense of at whole sale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above
Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-4f

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,
ALSO
SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Works. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshall's near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.
33 August 7th, 1816.

CARDING & FULLING

[At Ryle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.]

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale.

A quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.
THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 34-4f

United States' Bank Notice

THE COMMISSIONERS for superintending the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, hereby give notice according to law, that the first instalment of the subscriptions to the capital of the said Bank, amounting to eight millions four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, has been actually received, and that an election for twenty Directors of the said Bank, by the qualified stockholders of the capital thereof, will be held in the commissioners' room, in the Banking House of Stephen Girard, South Third Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, and by adjournment from day to day if found necessary.

The act of incorporation provides that "stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy;" that "none but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, shall vote in the choice of Directors;" therefore, stockholders voting by proxy, will declare their citizenship, and place of residence, and acknowledge the same before some justice of the peace, or notary public in their vicinity.

Stockholders who may have subscribed at more than one time or place, will be entitled to a vote only according to the aggregate amount of the shares so subscribed.

The following scale exhibits the number of votes to which the stockholders will be entitled, in voting for Directors, viz:

shares.	votes.	shares.	votes.
1	1	68	16
2	2	76	17
3	3	84	18
4	4	92	19
5	5	100	20
6	6	110	21
7	7	120	22
8	8	130	23
9	9	140	24
10	10	150	25
11	11	160	26
12	12	170	27
13	13	180	28
14	14	190	29
15	15	200	30

But the act of incorporation provides, that "no person, co-partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes."

W. JONES,
STEPHEN GIRARD,
THOS M. WILLING,
THOS LEIPER,
CADWALLADER EVANS, Jr.
CHAS. J. NICHOLAS,
Secretary to the board of Commissioners.
Philadelphia, 26th Aug. 1816. 38

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Jakes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by L. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-4f

The Partnership of L. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. L. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-4f

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from William Mitchell, of Montgomery county, some time since, a negro man by the name of DAVID, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, of middle size. This negro has a wife at the widow McLean's, on South Elk farm, and is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood. He was formerly the property of Willis Price. Whoever will take up the said negro, and deliver him to me in Fayette county, near Sanders' Factory, shall be entitled to the above reward. GEORGE COLVERT.
O. tober 15, 1816. 43-4f

A STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a HORSE, about 15 1/2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded. JOHN JONES.
Cotton Factory, Water-street, Lexington, Sept. 2. 35-4f

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

SAMUEL AYRES,

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwaite's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete.
Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted and Queen'sware SNEEBOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and other

very numerous for description.

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and

coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE IRK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

quality,

ROSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPER SNUFF

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
November 20. 47

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815 48-

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE, WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

89 hds, bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine.
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes Martinique & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
15 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Salad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herring
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do do Prunes
7 boxes Parmezan Cheese,
95 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Lignumwood.

BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,

13 hds. New Orleans Sugar.

BY THE BARGE SALLY,

1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,

AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-BOAT ETNA,

100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 104 dollars per dozen, including all charges.

IN STORE,

50 crates Queensware
50 bags
30 barrels & } first quality Green Coffee
10 hds.
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Coperas
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware
A few casks Corn and Mustard Flour
Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
May 8th, 1816. 20

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-4f

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

FOR

Wheat and Shelled Corn,

On delivery at the Stone-mill, Water-street, by

Sept. 29. 40-

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at a wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 201f

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile or Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-1

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarcificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the